Vinyl monomers on the basis of ...

s/079/63/033/003/005/005 A066/A126

The monocyclonexyl and monobenzyl esters of succinic, glutaric, and adipic acid boil at high temperatures and decompose during distillation. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotncy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (Lisichansk Branch of the State Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and for Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED:

February 27, 1962

Card 2/2

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS L 14948-63 ASD

Pc-4/Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3003790

\$/0190/63/005/007/1008/1011

RM/WI

AUTHORS: Freydlin, G. N.; Zhenodarova, S. M.; Fomina, N. V.; Chukur, A. P.

TITLE: Polymerization of vinylalkyl esters of dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Vy\*sokorolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1008-1011

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, vinylalkyl ester, dicarboxylic acid, benzoyl peroxide

ABSTRACT: The polymerization process of vinylalkyl esters of succinic, glutaric, and adipic acids was studied. Experiments were conducted in sealed ampules containing 20 gms of the monomer and 0.1 gm of dissolved benzoyl peroxide in an atmosphere of either nitrogen or air. The ampules were placed in a water bath at temperatures ranging from 65 to 1200, and the progress of the polymerization followed by bromine number determination. It was found that the rate of polymerization increased with the temperature, the yield of the vinylmethylsuccinate polymer at 100C being more than ten times the yield at 80C. In a vacuum the polymerization proceeded at a higher rate and at lower temperatures, while the presence of oxygen delayed it. It was also recorded that the esters of adipic acid polymerize somewhat faster as compared with the esters of succinic and glutaric acid. But it

Card 1/2

L 14948-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003790

was also found that the induction period of polymer formation increases from vinylmethylsuccinate to vinylhexylsuccinate and practially ceases with the vinylhyptylsuccinate ester. Orig. art. has: 1 chert and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lisi chanskiy filial gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promy\*shlennosti i productov organicheskogo sinteza (Lisi chan Branch of the State Scientific Research and Production Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec61

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: OOA

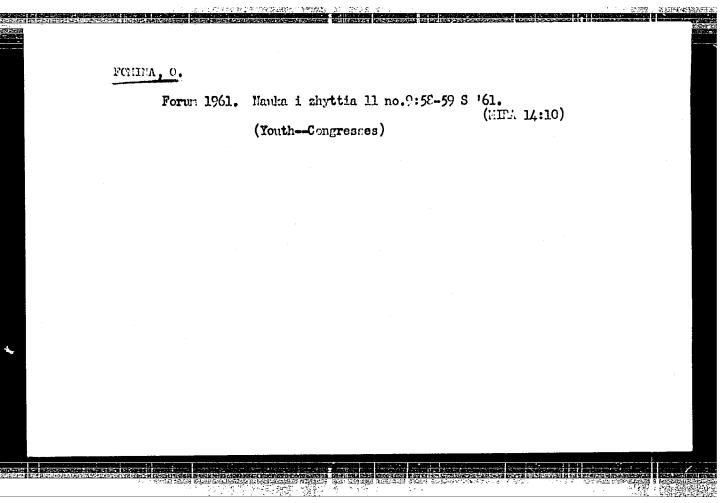
OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

Studying the expenditure of labor in the textile industry.

Sots. trud 7 no.9:110-113 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR. (Latvia--Textile industry)



sov/81-59-16-56921

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, pp 136-137

AUTHORS: Fomina, O.A., Smirnov, N.S.

TITLE: The Spectral Method of Determining Admixtures in the Tin of Tinning Pots

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 1-go Ural'skogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.

Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 68-69

ABSTRACT: The spectra are excited in a discharge of a condensed spark from an IG-2

generator at a capacitance of 0.01  $\mu$  farad and a self-induction of 0.55 millihenry and are photographed with an ISP-22 spectrograph. The sample in the form of rods is cast into a chill mold; the butts of the rods are carefully leveled to a plane. A Ni-electrode sharpened to a cone with an area of 1 mm in diameter is used as a permanent electrode. The value of the operation gap is 2 mm, of the auxiliary gap 2.5 mm; the preliminary spark treatment for Pb, Cu and Bi is 5 sec at an exposure of 1 min. The determination of As, Te, Sb, Al and Zn is carried out without spark treat-

Card 1/2 ment by the superposition of the spectra with a double exposure in the

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4

SOV/81-59-16-56921

The Spectral Method of Determining Admixtures in the Tin of Tinning Pots

course of 1 min. The calibrating graphs are plotted in the coordinates  $\Delta S$ , versus 1gC. The analysis of 9 samples can be made in 1 shift with admissible discrepancies between the results of the parallel analyses of 10% for Pb and 20% for the remaining elements.

G. Kibisov.

Card 2/2

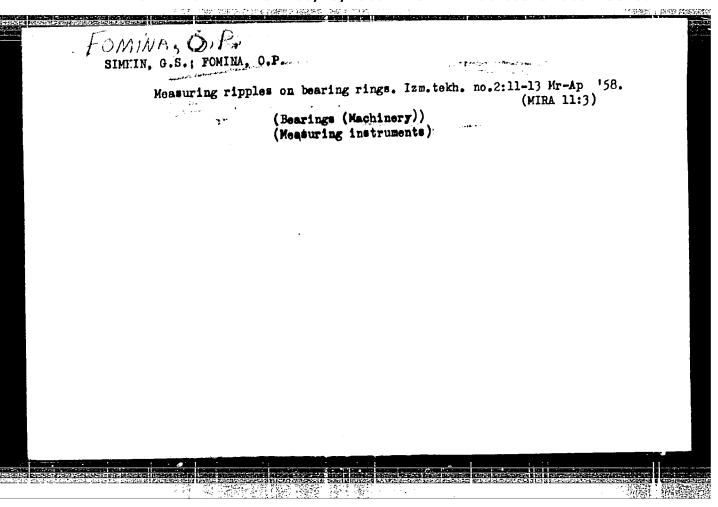
FONIMA, O.A.; SMIRHOV, N.S.; YERMAKOVA, M.D.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.Ya.; GARVILOV, G.A.

Brief reports. Zav. lab. 23 Bo.5:593 '57. (MLEA 10:8)
(Spectrum analysis) (Metallurgical analysis)

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	Ę.	£ £	5	8	Æ	3	3	<b>3</b> &	Þ	<b>B</b> . 1	8 1	<b>7.</b> 15	<b>8</b> .	46	u	•	•	<b>4</b> 7	,				

AKIMOV, V.S.; AERAMOVICH, S.Sh.; KREYMER, M.L.; YEFREMOVA, M.I.;
MARKEYEVA, L.I.; FOMINA, O.I.

High-viscosity distillates as an additional resource in the production of motor oils. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:24-34. '63. (MIRA 17:5)



FOMINA, Oliga Pavlovna, doyarka; KONDRATITEV, A.F., red.; SEMENCHUK, S.I., red.; YASHENIKINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[We shall obtain 5,000 kilograms of milk per cow per year] Budet 5000 kilogrammov moloka ot korovy v god. Kuibyshev. Kuibyshevakoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1960. 18 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kolkhoz imeni VKP(b) Koldybanskogo rayona (for Fomina).
(Dairying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

L 34083-65 EPA(s)-2/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWP(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pr-4 JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

5/0135/65/000/003/0013/0014

AUTHOR: Fomina, O. P. (Engineer); Gavranek, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); D'yachenko, S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Seleznev, A. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); German, S. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)
TITLE: Simulating the white stripe in welded joints

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1965, 13-14

TOPIC TAGS: steel welding weld seam strength, white stripe, perlitic steel, carbon steel, alloy steel, thermal degradation, gradient heating

ABSTRACT: The authors note that a white stripe is observed in the heating zone during the macro-etching of welded joint templates of perlite steels and that, according to earlier investigations, this stripe is located in a zone corresponding to heating of the base metal to intercritical temperatures. The need for study in this area is noted and it is pointed out that simulation is the sole feasible method for such research. In this article, therefore, the problem of simulating the white stripe in welded joints is considered. In this connection, the authors propose that a well known method be used, for the purpose of simulation, involving the gradient heating of wedge-shaped samples. In the tests described in the paper, rectangular samples of different carbon and alloy steels (measuring 10 x 10 x 25 Cord 1/3

L 34083-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

and 20  $\times$  20  $\times$  50 mm) were flashed off, as well as round samples, 18 mm in diameter and 50 mm long. Depending on the size of the samples, the rate of heating in the upper range of the temperatures tested varied from 10 to 20 degrees/second. After flash-off, the samples were cooled at a rate of 70 degrees/second (in water), 8-13 degrees/second (in air) and 5-6 degrees/second (in sand heared to 400 C), thus permitting the study of the processes in the formation of those structures, different in character, which take place in the white stripe of real welded joints under different types and conditions of welding. The authors emphasize that the method described in this paper permits the study of mechanical properties only as a function of structure. On the other hand, in actual welded joints, these properties may change somewhat due to the field of stresses which develop during welding. However, such variations will inevitably be of only a quantitative, and not a qualitative, nature. In this way, the simulation methods proposed in this article (that is, the "gradient heating method" or the method involving the machining of separate samples from the intercritical temperature interval) are convenient for the study of the structural formation processes and for determining a complete set of mechanical properties of the white stripe. Specifically, the most suitable method of gradient heating is found to be the electric heating of wedge-shaped samples. The considerable width of the white stripe in this case and

Card 2/3

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L 34083-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

2

the possibility of varying the cooling rate recommend this technique not only for a detailed study of hardness distribution, but also for the investigation of subtle and fine structural changes in the white-stripe itself. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: KhPI im. V. I. Lenina; KhTGZ im. S. M. Kirova

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

FOMINA, O.P., inzh.; GAVRANEK, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; D'YACHENKO, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SELEZNEV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERMAN, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Modeling the white streak in weldments. Svar. proizv. no.3:

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina (for Seleznev). 2. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova (for German).

FOMINA, O.P.; GAVRANEK, V.V.; D'YACHENKO, S. ..; SELEZNEV, A.G.; GEFMAN, S.I.

Nature of the white streak in welds. Metalloved. i term.obr.met. no.1:46-47 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod.

VAYNSHTEYN, A.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Results of the treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis with PAS. Vest. vener., Moskva no.1:45-46 Jan-Feb 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Professor for Baynshteyn; Scientific Associate for Fomina. 2. Of the Institute of Skin Tuberculosis (Director -- Prof. F. V. Shebanov) and of Pushkin Children's Impesorium.

GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; D'YAKONOV, I.A.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Copper sulfate catalyzed reaction of diazoacetic ester with 3-trimethylsilyl-1-propene and 4-trimethylsilyl-1-butene.

Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2422-2423 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
 (Silicon organic compounds) (Acetic acid)

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

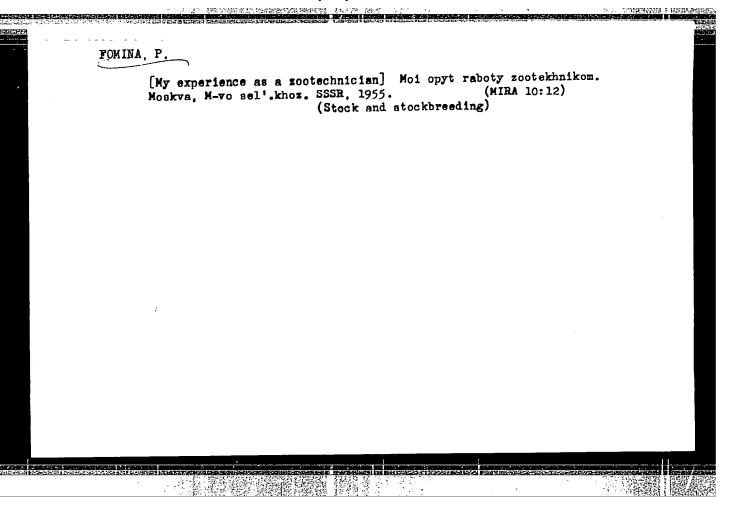
Reactions of diphenylmethylene and carbethoxycarbene with alkenylsilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3438-3439 0 163. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

Fromina, O. Ya. "Results of the work of the Uzbek fruit study station on the use of freshly-harvested potato tubers for second summer planting", (In index" Fenina, C. Ya.), Byulleten' po plodovodstvu, vinogradarstvu i ovoshchevodstvu, No. 8, 1947, p. 135-53.

SO: U-h392 19 August 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"



FOMINA, P.I.; GLANTS, R.M.

Dynamic prothrombin test in infectious diseases in puerperium. Akush. gin., Moskva No.1:58-60 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

- 1. Docent for Fomina and Candidate Medical Sciences for Glants.
- 2. Of the Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Head---Prof. D.Ye. Shmundak)
- of Khar'kov Medical Institute and of the Donor Department of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for Blood Transfusion (Director Prof. A.L. Slobodskoy).

FOMINA, P.I., dotsent.

Takata-Ara reaction in puerperal infection. Akush.i gin. no.2:85-87 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor D.Ye.Shmundak) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Puerperal septicemia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

Modification of antitoxic functions of the liver in septic diseases in puerperium. Akush. i gin. no.3:77-78 My-Je '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy klimiki (sav. prof. D.Ye.Shmundak) Ehar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PUERPERIL INFECTION, physiology,

eliver funct. tests)

(LIVER PUBCTION TESTS, in various diseases,

\*puerperal infect.)

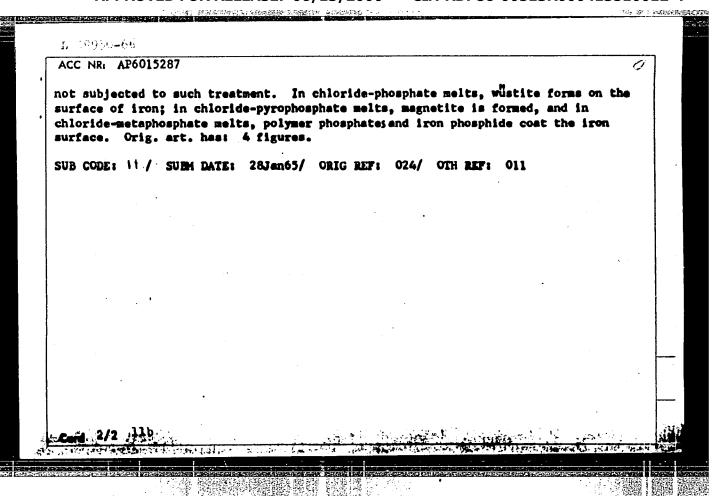
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

FOMINA, P.Ye., zootekhnik, zasluzhennyy zootekhnik RSFSR

An average yield of 4,640 kilograms of milk with a 4.06 per cent butterfat content of the herd. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:55-60 My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

l. Kolkhoz "Novaya zhizn'", Kholmogorskogo rayona Arkhangel'skoy oblasti.

139101 un Jaywa EWT(m)/hwi(t)/drl ACC NR: AP6015287 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/003/0318/0322 AUTHOR: Kochergin, V. P.; Shevrina, Z. A.; Fomina, T. I. ORG: Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) TITLE: Iron corrosion in molten chlorides and phosphates of alkali metals and calcius SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 318-322 TOPIC TAGS: chloride, phosphate, corrosion rate, iron ABSTRACT: Iron corrosion processes were studied in the following melts: LiPO<sub>3</sub> — LiCl, Li<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> — LiCl, Li<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> — LiCl; NaPO<sub>5</sub> — NaCl, Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> - NaCl, Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> - NaCl, NaPO<sub>3</sub> - NaF; KPO<sub>3</sub> - KCl,  $K_4P_2O_7 - KCl, K_3PO_4 - KCl; Ca(PO_3)_2 - CaCl_2, Ca_2P_2O_7 - CaCl_2,$  $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 - CaCl_2$ . A decrease in the corrosion rate of iron was established in the series of meta-, pyrc-, and orthophosphate melts, and for molten mixtures of phosphates and chlorides, in the series of cations Ca2+ - Li+ - Na+ - K+. The corrosion rate of iron in these melts decreases with increasing exposure and decreasing temperature. In melts kept in a vacuum and in a nitrogen atmosphere, the corrosion rate of iron is lower than in melts Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.43



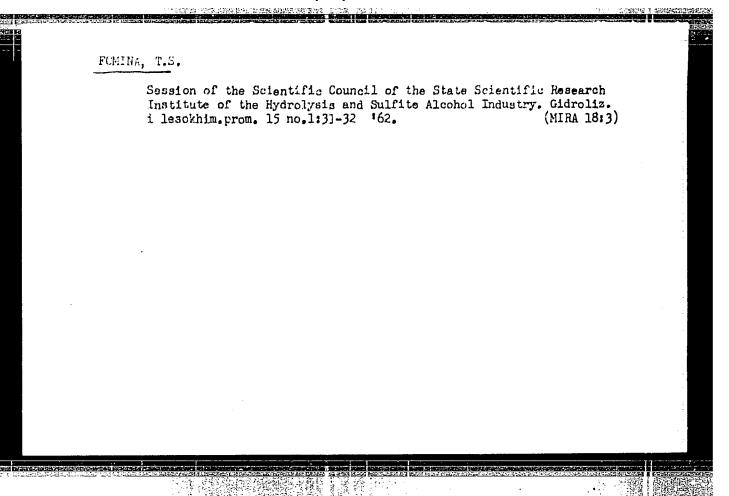
TONHCHEV, A.P., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; SOLOV'YEV, F.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; FOMINA, T.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Toxicosis in farm animals from bites of simulium gnats. Veterinariia 30 no.7:49-50 Jy '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Irkutskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya opytnaya stantsiya.

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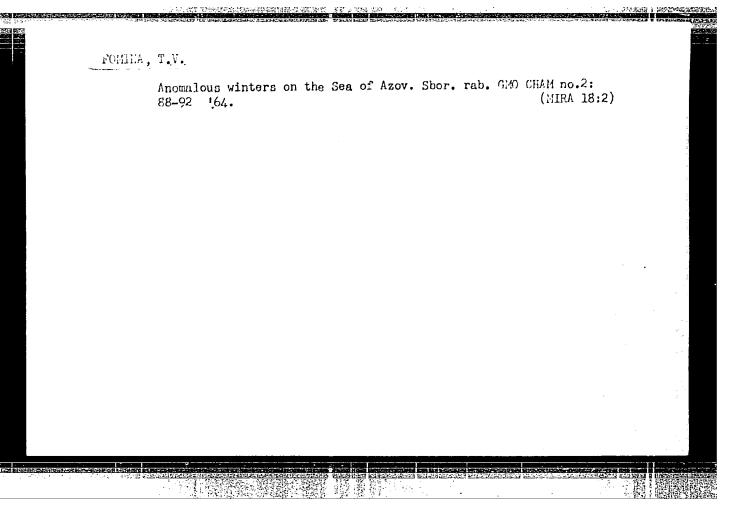


GAYDAMAK, S., student; SMIRNYAKOVA, G., studentka; KUZ'MINA, E., studentka; LIPOVA, R., studentka; FOMINA, T., studentka; PAVLOVA, N., studentka; KALINOVA, M., studentka; SHCHELKO, A., student; SHCHERBAKOVA, L., studentka; GUDOCHKINA, L.M.

Effect of salinity on the results of determining the specific weight of soils. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19:197-198 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Soils--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"



CHERNYSPEV, M.P.; ROZHKOV, L.P.; SHUL'GINA, Ye.F.; IGNATOVICH, A.F.;
LABUNSKAYA, L.S.; FOMINA, T.V.; CHERNYAKOVA, A.P.; SHPAKOVA,
L.N.; TARASOVA, M.K.; ANFILATOVA, A.I.; SLAVIN, L.B.;
BARYSHEVSKAYA, G.I.; DERIGLAZOVA, N.V.; MATUSHEVSKIY, G.V.;
AL'TMAN, E.N.; KROPACHEV, L.N.; CHEREDILOV, B.F.; POTAPOV,
A.T.; DUDCHIK, M.K.; REGENTOVSKIY, V.S.; YERMAKOVA, L.F.;
SEMENOVA, Ye.A.; KULIKOVSKIY, I.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.G.; AKSENOV,
A.A., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrometeorological handbook of the Sea of Azov] Gidrometeorologicheskii spravochnik Azovskogo moria. Pod red. A.A.Aksenova. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 855 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo morey.

(Azov, Sea of--Hydrometeorology)

DYMARCHUK, E.F.; MISHCHEBKO, K.F.; FEIRINA, T.V.

Determination of the molecular weight of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose by the combined osmo- and viscosimetric method. Thur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10: 2263-2268 0 164. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tseliguleznebumazhney promyshlemesti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

L 38582-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011046

UEV0080/64/037/010/2263/2268

AUTHOR: Dymarchuk, N. P.; Mighchenko, K. P.; Fomina, T. V.

B

TITLE: Characteristics of the molecular weight of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose by a combination of esmometric and viscometric methods

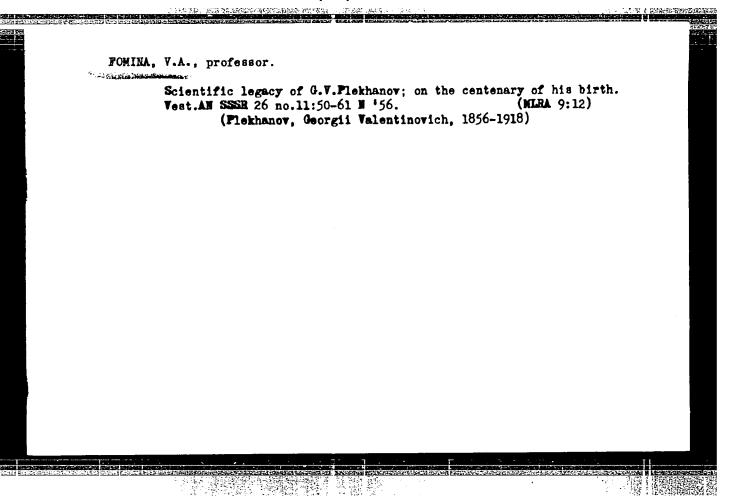
SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2263-2268

TOPIC TAGS: cellulosic plastic, cellulose, molecular weight

Abstract: Physical nonuniformity of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose is studied in this report. A batch of partially saponified cellulose triacetate with an acetyl number of 61 and a degree of polymerization of the wood cellulose specimens equal to 1280 was selected for the investigation. To determine the chemical nonuniformity in the original samples and in subsequent fractions of the original sample, the content of bound acetic acid was determined. It was found that in all cases the content was 61%, that is, the fractions were chemically homogeneous. The molecular weight was calculated from data of viscosimetric measurements. Orig. art. has 6 formulas:

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AF5011046			0
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy t promyshlennosti (Leningrad Te	tekhnologicheskiy institut echnological Institute of	tsellyulozno-bumazi the Cellulose-Paper	moy Industry)
SUBMITTED: 03Nov62	ENCL: CO	SUB CODE:	KT, GC
NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: OOL	JPRS	
Cord 2/2			



BYCHKOV, S.M.; ZBARSKIY, I.B.; KHAZANOVA, A.I.; FOMINA, V.A.

Mucopopysaccharides and mucoproteins metabolism in cell nuclei. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 78 no.1:99-101 1 May 1951. (CIML 20:9)

1. First Moscow Medical Institute. 2. Presented by Academician A.D. Speranskiy 23 January 1951.

BYCHKOV, S.M., FOMINA, V.A.

Interaction of chondromucoid and procollagen [with summary in English)
Vop.med.khim. 4 no.1:59-64 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(COLLAGNE,
procollagen, interaction with chondromucoid (Rus))
(CAPTILAGE,
chondromucoid, interaction with procbllagen (Rus))

BYCHKOV, S.M.; FOMINA, V.A.

Study on tendon muccids. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.5:528-532 S-0 '60.

1. Laboratory of the Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R., Mescow.

(MUCIN) (TENDONS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

LIST, F.D.; FOMINA, V.A.; ETKIN, Z.A.

Automatic crossing signals with electronic audio frequency track circuits. Avtom., telem. i sviaz 9 no.11:4-7 h 165. (MIRA 18:12)

l. Vedushchiye konstruktory konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

LIST, F.D.; FOMINA, V.A.; ETKIN, Z.A.

Automatic signaling system with electronic track circuits for railroad crossings. Avtom., telem. i sviaz 9 no.12; 8-12 D \*65.

(MIFA 1981)

1. Vedushchiye konstruktory konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii 1 svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

IJP(c) RM/DJ/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/001/0128/0131 AP6014268 ACC NR: AUTHOR: Gridunov, I. T.; Fomina, V. A. ORG: Rubber Technology Department, Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii) TITLE: Effect of carbon blacks on the resistance of Nairit-base rubbers to temperature changes SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 128-131 TOPIC TAGS: natural rubber, carbon black, synthetic rubber, tensile strength ABSTRACT: The effect of TM-70's DG-100's and BS-40 brands of carbon black on the resistance of Nairit-base rubbers to temperature changes, i. e., their ability to retain their mechanical properties during short increases of temperature to 100°C, was studied by comparing these properties to those of natural rubber. The following compositions were studied (in parts by weight): composition A (Nairit 100, MgO 10, ZnO 5, chlorinated paraffin 5.5) and composition B (natural rubber 100, ZnO 5, sulfur 3, mercaptobenzothiazole 0.7, stearic acid 0.5). The coefficient of resistance to temperature changes was determined in the 50-150 °C range as the ratio of the tensile strength obtained at the testing temperature to the tensile strength obtained at normal temperature. The most pronounced increase in resistance to temperature changes

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ACC NR: AP6014268

is produced by the addition of TM-70 and DG-100 carbon black. The extent of change in this resistance changes with the carbon black content of the rubber and the testing temperature of the vulcanizates. This dependence passes through a maximum, which is observed at a testing temperature of 120°C. It is concluded that contrary to common practice, the resistance of rubbers to temperature changes should not be determined at 100, but at 120°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21 Sep63/ ORIG: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2/1/10

FOMINA, Vera Aleksandrovna; BELOZERTSEV, Vladimir Il'ich; MASLINA, M.N., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Special features in the development of the socialist method of production] Osobennosti razvitiia sotsialisticheskogo sposoba proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1962. 340 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Economics)

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L 06344-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/003/0491/0493
TEC NO. APOURUSEU I AL IVI
N. S. Rodionova, V. G.; Marshavina, N. Lei
AUTHOR: Gridunov, I. T.: Prostakov, N. S.; Rodionova, V. G.; Marshavina, N. L.;
ORG: Department of Rubber Technology, Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im-
ORG: Department of Rubber Technology, Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Committee of Rubber Technology, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny), Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy khim
M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tolkoy kafedra tekhnologii reziny kafedra tekhn
tekhnologii); reopies Michael
narodov)
TITLE: Effect of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-didehydropiperidine on the plasticity of
Wainit and the movel comeditations part
SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 491-493
SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekimologiya
TOPIC TAGS: polychloroprene, plasticizer, vulcanization, RUBBER
TOPIC TAGS: polychloroprene, plasticizor,
ABSTRACT: The effect of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-didehydropiperidine (PD) admix-
ABSTRACT: The effect of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-A-didenydropiper lating at room tem- tures on the plasticity of Nairit rubbers subjected to identical milling at room tem- tures on the plasticity of Nairit rubbers on the plastic properties of the rubbers
tures on the plasticity of Nairit rubbers subjected to identical military tures on the plasticity of Nairit rubbers subjected to identical military of the rubbers perature and the influence of heating time on the plastic properties of the rubbers perature and the influence of heating time on the plastic properties of PD on vulcanizates of perature and the influence of heating time on the effect of PD on vulcanizates of perature and the influence of heating time on the plastic properties of the rubbers
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the rubber takes place in the presence of PD. The rate of
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ACC NR: AP6030326

chloroprene is much higher than the rate of oxidative-destructive processes. PD has an appreciable effect on the physicomechanical properties of the vulcanizates. As its content increases, the moduli, tensile strength and tearing strength decrease somewhat. It is apparent that during the vulcanization of Nairit in the presence of PD, not only -C-C- and -C-O-C- bonds, which strengthen the vulcanizates, are formed, but in addition, bonds like those of quaternary ammonium salts (which do not strengthen the vulcanizate) may be formed, causing the observed decrease in strength characteristic. Other things being equal, this process is much slower in the presence of ZnO than in the presence of MgO. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 n.f.s.

FOMINA, V.D.; LUPINOVICH, Yu.I.; KISLIK, V.Z.

Jointing of potassium horizons in the Starobin deposit. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.7:463-467 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

l. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR i Pervyy Soligorskiy kaliynyy kombinat.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

Fomila, U.I.

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S/181/60/002/007/010/042 B006/B070

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AUTHORS: Didenko, A. A., Nemilov, Yu. A., Fomina, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Induced Conductivity in Thin Films of

Zinc Sulfide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 1434-1440

TEXT: The authors investigated the induced conductivity in ZnS films by the electron contact method which is described in the introduction. The films were obtained by sputtering in vacuum. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1, and also described. The results of experiments on  $0.3 \pm 1\mu$  thick films are represented in diagrams, Fig. 2 shows the potential dependence of dark current for a film thickness of  $0.35\mu$ . The curve may be represented by the function  $I = aV^n$ , where n increases from 1 (for  $E < 10^5 v/cm$ ) to 8 ( $E > 10^5 v/cm$ ). The absolute magnitude of the current for positive field directions is 10 to 15 times larger than that for negative directions, the corresponding resistivities being

 $q_{+} = (3 \div 4).10^{12} \text{ ohm.cm}$  and  $q_{-} = (4 \div 5).10^{13} \text{ ohm.cm}$ . Fig. 3 shows the

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Investigation of Induced Conductivity in Thin Films of Zinc Sulfide

82535 S/181/60/002/007/010/042 B006/B070

dependence of the induced current on the potential at the film for three samples with thicknesses of 0.35, 0.63, and 1 $\mu$ . The first sample showed exponential increase of  $\Delta I_{ind}$  with potential (in the range of 20-60 v), and the other two linear increase. The dependence of the induced current on the electron energy is given by the function  $g = f(V_p)$ . Fig. 4 shows these curves for a sample 0.35 $\mu$  thick for different magnitudes and polarities of voltage, g denoting the amplification factor. All curves have a distinct maximum at about  $V_p = 11$  kv. For other semiconductors, these curves show similar trends. The maximum value of the amplification factor is obtained at an exciting current density of  $i_p=6.10^{-10a/cm^2}$ .  $V_p = V_p^{max}$ ; and does not exceed 280-320. Fig. 5 shows  $\Delta I_{ind} = f(I_p)$ ; and Fig. 6 shows the dependence of multiplicity on the potential at the film for samples 0.35, 0.5, and 1 $\mu$  thick. The curve for the first sample lies considerably above the other two, and shows a maximum at about 50 v.

The results are discussed and summarized as follows: 1) The dark and induced currents do not depend linearly on the applied potential. The degree of nonlinearity for the induced current is essentially smaller.

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Investigation of Induced Conductivity in Thin Films of Zinc Sulfide

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2) For an electron energy of a few hundred electron volts, the dark current shows a considerable asymmetry. For the dark current the rectification factor is 10-15. 3) The induced current also shows an asymmetry. The rectification factor for it is not greater than 2. 4) The amplification factor has a maximum value of 320. The authors thank A. A. Mostovskiy for advice and discussions. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 2 British, and 1 Swiss.

SUBMITTED:

June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

FOMINA, VI.

#### PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1077

- Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 20 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, v. 20) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 267 p. 3,000 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziche-skikh metodov razvedki.
- Ed.: Polshkov, M.K.; Executive Ed.: Kuz'mina, N.N.; Tech. Ed.: Solomonidin, S.M.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is published for scientific, engineering and technical personnel interested in problems of applied geophysics.
- COVERACE: These articles are concerned with the methodology of interpreting the results of gravimetric, seismic and electrical surveys. A new method of depth finding using ultrasonic principles is described in the article by L.A. Sergeyev. Other articles review the collecting properties of rocks on the basis of data obtained from resistometers and the application of charged particle accelerators in well logging.

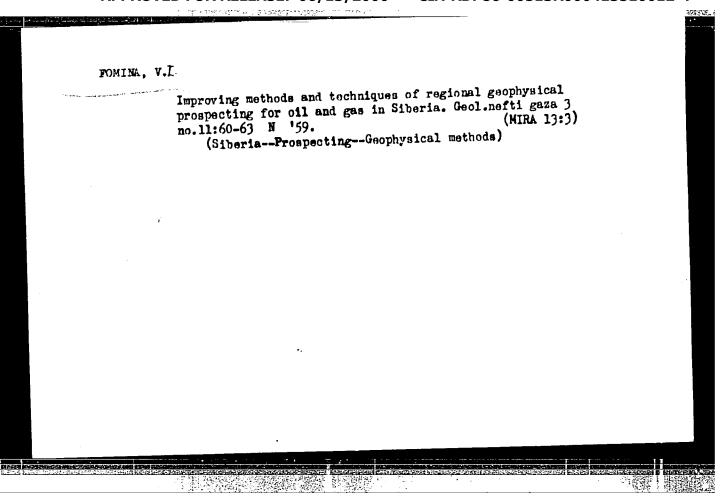
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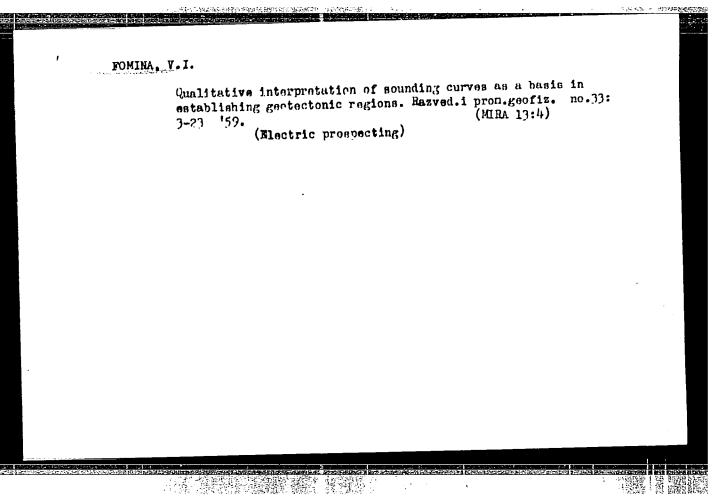
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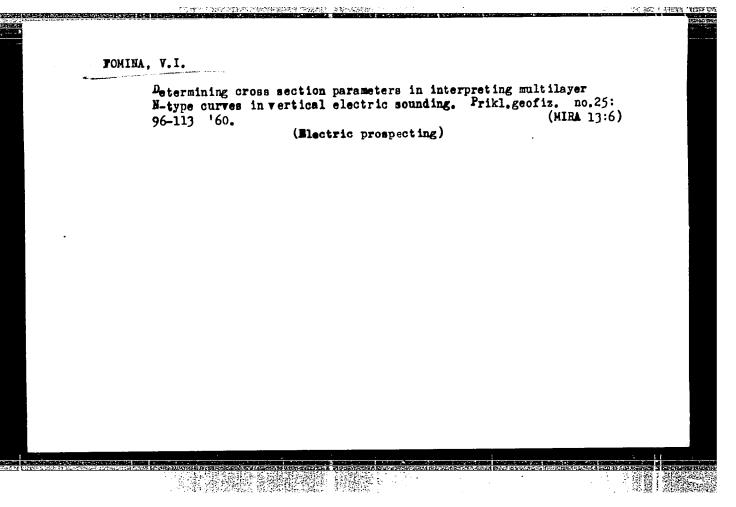
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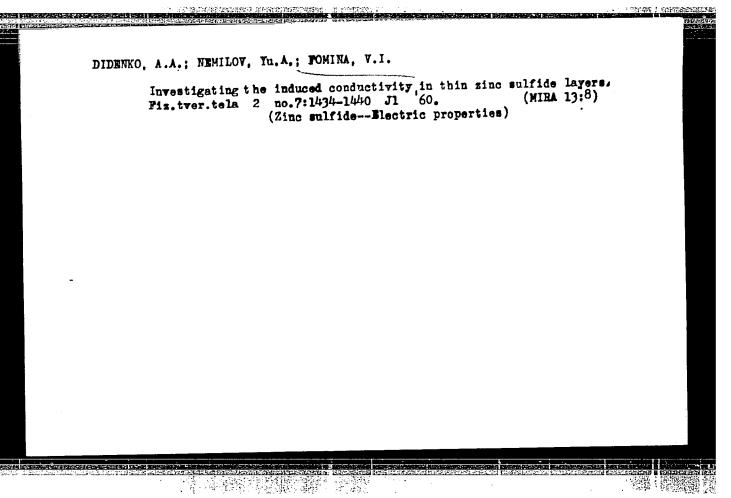
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FOMINA, V. 1., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Interpretation methods in deep electrical probings in the inter-mountain hollows of the Gobi Depression." Moscow, 1960. 19 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Inst of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin, Geological Surveys Faculty); 180 copies; price not given; printed on duplicating machine; (KL, 26-60, 132)





### FOMINA, V.I.

Increasing the accuracy of determining the thickness of a sedimentary rock complex by making use of relationships governing measurements of the longitudinal resistivity Q<sub>L</sub>. Prikl. geofix. no.27:73-95 160.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Blectric prospecting)

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S/181/61/003/003/004/030 B102/B214

AUTHOR:

Fomina, V. I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the induced conductivity in thin layers of

Sb2S3 and Sb2Se3

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 3, 1961, 701-703

TEXT: The results of experimental investigations of induced conductivity of sandwich-type layers produced by vacuum sputtering are reported in this paper. The dark resistivity of the Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> layers at room temperature lay between 4-5·10<sup>12</sup> and 5-6·10<sup>13</sup> ohm·cm; the Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> layers had e~10<sup>9</sup> ohm·cm. In the entire range of temperatures the dependence of the induced current (or the amplification factor g) on the electron energy in the exciting beam can be represented by curves analogous to those for other amorphous semiconductors (Fig. 1). In contrast to other compounds, however, As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> shows no change in the position of the maximum on a change in the temperature of the layer. At room temperature, the mean g values for Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> lie between 600-700, and for Card 1/5

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Investigation of ...

Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> between 1500-1700. The volt-ampere characteristics of dark and induced currents are non-lines. The dark current has a linear section at a voltage of  $10^4 \text{v/cm}$  in the layer; an increase of the voltage increases the non-linearity of the volt-ampere characteristics substantially. All samples show unipolarity of the dark current as well as of the induced current. For Sb2S3 layers, the resistance in the dark as well as in the excited state was greater for negative polarity. The rectification factor  $(I_d^+/I_d^-)$  for the unexcited state was ~5-7 and decreased with time. In some cases, the rectification factor changed its sign after a long irradiation. On excitation it decreased to 1.1-1.7. For  $Sb_2Se_3$  it was sometimes >1 and sometimes <1. Increase of temperature led to an increase in the degree of non-linearity of the volt-ampere characteristics. On decreasing the temperature, the range of validity of Ohm's law was extended. Fig. 2 shows the temperature characteristics of the induced current (I<sub>H.</sub>) and the dark current (I<sub>T.</sub>), namely, log  $I_H = f(1/T)$  in the range of 140 to -100°C for 0.5 $\mu$  thick layers of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>. From the slope of the dark current curves, the activation energy Card 2/5

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Investigation of ...

for Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> was calculated to be 1.6 ev (spread: 1.3-1.7 ev); the slope of the induced current curves showed that  $\Delta E_{\rm H} = 0.5-0.8$  ev. At temperatures lower than room temperature, the slope of the dark current curve gave an activation energy of 0.5-0.6 ev. The low-temperature slopes for some induced current curves were also determined, and it was found that  $\Delta E_{\mathrm{H},\,}$ 0.08-0.1 ev. No lower slopes were found in this temperature range for  $Sb_2Se_3$ . The following results were found:  $E_T = 0.6-1.6$  ev, and  $\Delta E_{H_0} =$ 0.2-0.3 ev. (The subscript d (= dark) is identical with T). When the induced and dark currents have become comparable in magnitude, further increase in temperature leads to a lowering of the induced current. The position of the maximum depends on the excitation level. The temperature at which the maximum of the induced current was observed was  $15-20^{\circ}$ C for most layers of Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> and 120-140°C for Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. I<sub>H</sub> =  $f(i_p)$  ( $i_p$ -current strength in the exciting beam) for  $4.10^{-9}$  as  $p = 40.10^{-9}$  a was also studied for layers of It was found that  $I_{H_0} = ai_p^n$ ; at room temperature, n = 0.5-0.6. The temperature dependence of the induced conductivity was found to be analogous Card 3/5

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Investigation of ...

to that of the photocurrent of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> layers studied by B. T. Kolomiyets and V. M. Lyubin. T. L. Maslennikova, a student of LGU (Leningrad State University) is thanked for assistance. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

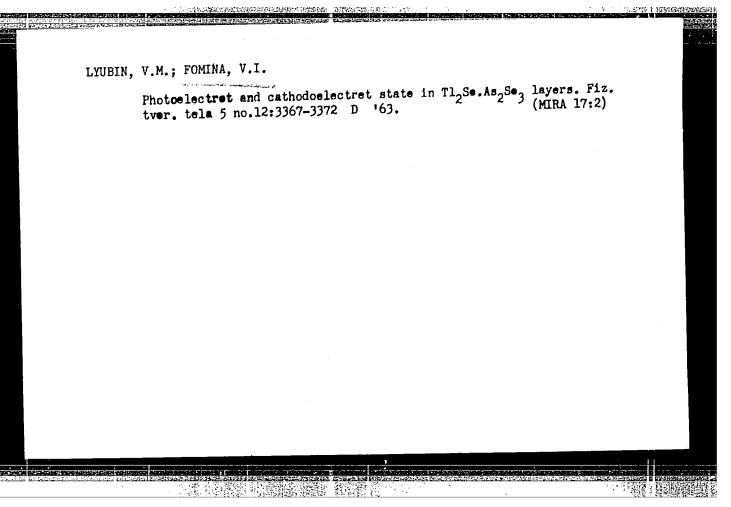
SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 4/5

TALISMAN, L.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.P.; FOMINA, V.I.; CHERNUKHINA, V.G.

Method of increasing the output of propylene. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.7:15-20 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

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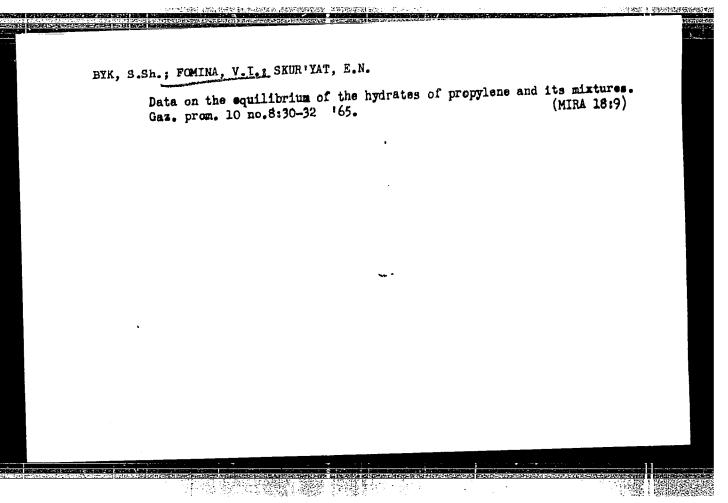


TALISMAN, L.V.; FOMINA, V.I.; ASTRINA, A.D.

Drying pyrogenous gas with silica gel and molecular sieves. Gaz.

prom. 8 no.11:45-47 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)



FOMINA, V.I.; BYK, S.Sh.; IVANOVSKAYA, G.F.; SKUR'YAN, E.N.

Vapor-liquid equilibrium in the system isopropyl alcohol - propane propylene fraction in the region of small concentrations of isopropyl alcohol. Khim.prom. 41 no.7:509-510 J1 465.

(MIRA 18:8)

ABSTRACT: Source materials were produced by fusing Various tonications of the second of air or CuO in vacuum which introduced oxygen 1As to 2Se, 1As in the presence of air or CuO in vacuum which introduced oxygen into the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-m thick were vacuuminto the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-m thick were vacuuminto the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-m thick were vacuuminto the seconds while in fields, the steady-state dark current value was attained in a few seconds while in fields, the steady-state dark current was still growing after 1 hour. Also stronger fields (105 v/cm), the dark current was still growing after 1 hour. Also stronger fields (105 v/cm), the dark current was still growing after 1 hour. Also stronger fields (105 v/cm) the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation the specimens of the specimen	43218-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/EEC(t)/EWP(t) Pi-4/Pab-10 CCESSION NR: AP5010158 IJP(c) RDW/JD UR/0020/65/161/002/0324/0427 3.5 AUTHOR: Lyubin, V. M.; Fomina, V.I.; Tsyrlin, L. E.  FITLE: Characteristic features of the conductance and photoconductance of thim Se-As-layers in strong electric fields  SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 2, 1965, 324-327  TOPIC TAGS: solenium argenide layer, photoconductance, photoeffect, semiconductor material  ABSTRACT: Source materials were produced by fusing various compositions from 1Se, ABSTRACT: Source materials were produced by fusing various compositions from 1Se,	
。在1911年中,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1	into the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-M thick were vacuum— into the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-M thick were vacuum— into the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.31.4-M thick were vacuum— into the steady-state electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ). In weak sprayed and semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO <sub>2</sub> ).	

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TALISMAN, L.V.; FOMINA, V.I.; KOROKHOVA, N.I.

Dehydration of hydrocarbon solvents with silica gel. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.5:34-38 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov.

OKOROKOV, S.D.; FOMINA, V.K.

Comparative study of some autoclave hardened cements. Trudy
LTI no.59:54-59 '61.

(MIRA 17:9)

FOMINA, V. M.

Tumors

Three cases of myeloma. Vest. rent. i rad., no. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

DOBYCHIN, B.D., professor; SHIPACHEV. V.G., professor; SINAKEVICH, N.A., professor; KOICHENOGOV, P.D., dotsent; SENCHILLO, Z.T., dotsent; KAVRICHKOVA, R.M., assistent; STANKEVICH, M.V., assistent; ROHLIA, V.M., assistent; RUMYANTSEVA, V.I., assistent.

In memory of K.P.Sapozhkov. Khirurgiia no.8:86 Ag '53. (MIRA 6:9) (Sapozhkov, Konstantin Petrovich, 1874-1952)

KUBLANOV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; FOMINA, V.M., red.; PANIVAN, P.S., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting of a construction crew]Khozraschet v stroitel'noi brigade; iz opyta raboty kompleksnoi brigady I.IA.Tumanova. Trest No.44, SU-84 LSNKh. Leningrad, 1962. 33 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.15)

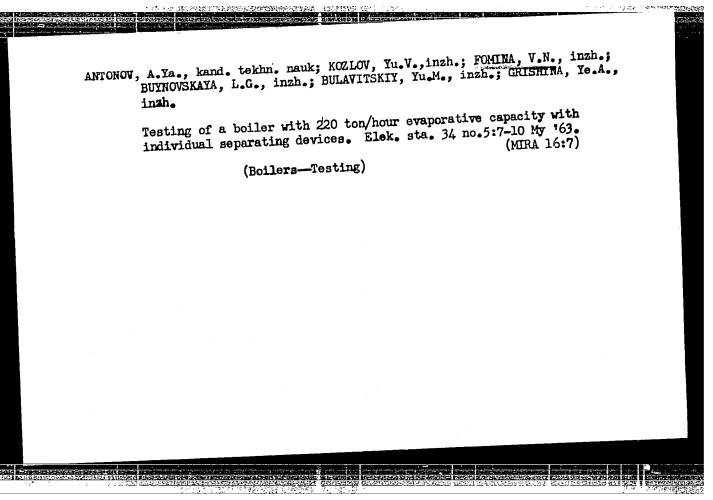
(MIRA 15:12)
(Leningrad—Construction industry—Accounting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

PANASENKO, M.D., kand. tekhn.nauk; ANTONOV, A.Ya., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.; KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Visual observation of processes in the drum of an operating boiler.
Teploenergetika 10 no.2:23-26 F .63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Boilers)



LIPETS, A.U., inzh.; LAFA, Yu.I., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.; LOKSHIK, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Aerodynamic resistances of compact checkerboard tube clusters.
Teploenergetika 12 no.6:32-34 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zi0 i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy teplotekhnichoskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

### FOMINA, V.P.

Correlation of the calcium content in the serum and the temporal bone in otosclerosis. Zhur.ush., nos.i gorl.bol. 21 no.6:58-61 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (nachal'nik - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L.Khilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(CALCIUM IN THE BODY) (OTOSCLEROSIS) (TEMPORAL BONE)

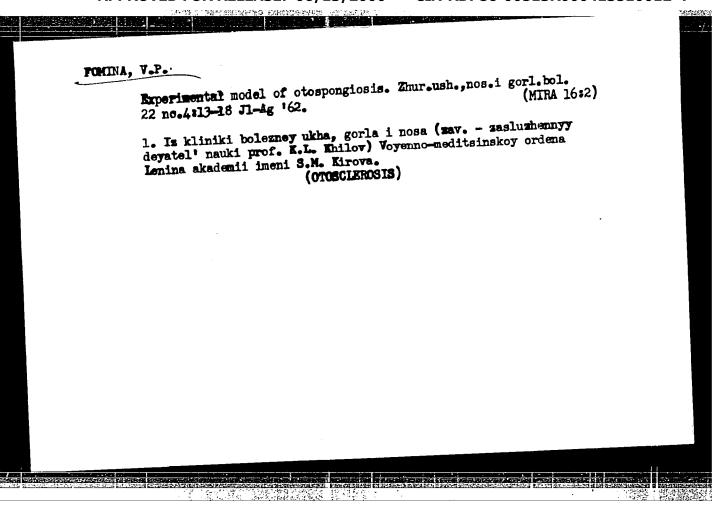
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

## FOMINA, V. P.

Observation of a tumor of the glomus jugulare. Vest. otorin. no.2: (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki ushnykh, nosovykh i gorlovykh bolezney (nach. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K. L. Khilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova, Leningrad.

(BLOOD VESSELS\_TUMORS)
(NECK\_TUMORS)



FOMINA, V.P.

Mineral metabolism in patients with otosclerosis. Vestm. otorinolaring. 25 no.3839-42 163 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (Nachal'nik - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L.Khilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

83467 s/146/60/003/004/008/010 BO04/B056 13.2520 A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating the Flywheel Mass Fomina, V. S. AUTHOR: . Izvestiya vyssnikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Pritorostroyeniye, TITLE: 1960, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 103-105 PERIODICAL: TEXT: The author refers to a paper by M. I. Bat' (Ref. 1), in which the masses of a flywheel are calculated from changes in kinetic energy. The  $\Delta E_i = M_{\text{mech.i}} \cdot v_i^2 / 2 - M_0 v_0^2 / 2$  (1) (M\_mech = mass of the mechanism); following equations were given in Ref. 1:  $\Delta vds = 0$  (2) and  $v_i = v_{mean} + \Delta v_i$  (3). For  $M_{mech}$  and  $M_{fl}$  ( $M_{fl} = mass$ of the flywheel)  $M_{\text{mean}}$  +  $M_{\hat{t}\hat{l}}$  =  $M_{\text{mean},\text{mech}}$  +  $\Delta M_{\hat{i}}$  +  $M_{\hat{f}\hat{l}}$  =  $M_{\text{mean}}$  +  $\Delta M_{\hat{i}}$ , Card 1/3

83467

A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating the Flywheel Mass

S/146/60/003/004/008/010 B004/B056

where  $M_{\text{mean.mech}}$  denotes a constant quantity between the maximum and minimum values of the reduced moment of the mechanism,  $\Delta M_i$  - the variable corresponding to the deviation:  $\Delta M_i = M_{\text{mech. i}} - M_{\text{mean.mech}}$ , and

M mean = M mech.mean + M = const; M = M +  $\Delta$  M = (4). The author suggests a more precise calculation proceeding from the equation  $\Delta v_i M_{mech} v_{mean} = \psi_i - (Mv_{mean}^2 - M_0v_0^2)/2 \quad (5), \text{ where the mass } M_{fl} \text{ is, at first, omitted.} \quad (\Delta v_i = \text{velocity increase; } M_0 = \text{reduced initial mass of the mechanism; } v_0 = \text{initial velocity}. The function <math>\psi_i = \Delta E_i - \Delta M_i v_{mean}^2 / 2$  may be graphically represented as a function  $\psi_i = f(S_A)$ , where  $S_A$  denotes the displacement of the point of reference A. Integration of (5) considering (2) results in  $(Mv_{mean}^2 - M_0v_0^2)/2 = \psi_{mean} \quad (6)$ .  $\psi_{mean}$  is the mean planimetric value of the function during a cycle from 0 to  $2\pi r_A$ . Substitution of (6) into (5) gives  $\Delta v_i = \Delta \psi_i / v_{mean} (M + \Delta M_i)$ , where Card 2/3

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A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating the Flywheel Mass

S/146/60/003/004/008/010 B004/B056

 $\Delta\psi_{i} = \psi_{i} - \psi_{mean}. \ \, \text{For comparison with a given } \Delta v_{max}, \ \, \text{the value } \Delta v_{i} \ \, \text{at} \\ \Delta\psi_{i} = \Delta\psi_{max} \ \, \text{and } \Delta M = \Delta M_{min} \ \, \text{is sought. By taking } M_{fl} \ \, \text{into account, function (7) is obtained: } \Delta v_{max} = \Delta\psi_{max}/v_{mean} \ \, \left(M'_{mech} + M_{fl}\right), \ \, \text{where } M'_{mech} \\ = M + \Delta M'. \ \, \text{This paper was recommended by the kafedra teorii mechanizmov i} \\ \text{mashin i detaley mashin (Chair of the Theory of Mechanisms, Machines, and} \\ \text{Machine Elements). There is 1 Soviet reference.}$ 

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki

(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1960

Card 3/3

#### FOMINA, V.S.

Precision method for calculating flywheel mass. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.4:103-105 60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekom. kafedroy teorii mekhanizmov i mashin i detaley mashin.

(Flywheels)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4

**21.001** S/080/61/034/006/002/020 D247/D305

51190

Rapoport, I.B., Fomina, V.V., Michan, A.I.

PITLE:

AUTHORS:

The study of nickel-magnesium hydrogenation catalysts

obtained by the decomposition of oxalates

FERIODICAL: Zhurnar prikladnoy khimil, v. 34, no. 6, 1961,

1186 - 1192

2009

TEXT: A Lethod has been developed of producing a nickel-magnesian eathryst, for the hydrogenation of various organic substances, by deposition into an activated carbon carrier, instead of an elucine deposition into an activated carbon carrier, instead of an elusing as described by I.B. Rapoport and Yu.V. Vysheslavtsev (Ref. 4: Zh. 4s described by I.B. Rapoport and I.B. Rapoport and I. Par (Ref. 5: P. Kh. 52, 8, 1748, 1959) and I.B. Rapoport and I. Par (Ref. 5: Zh. P. Kh. 52, 8, 1744, 1959). The preparation indotved caluration of activated carbon mark EAY (BAU). of Villing mesh size, with solutions of nitrates of nitra lutions of nitrates of nickel and magnes on. Containing 0.05-0.06 g Ni/ml and 0.014 - 0.015 g Mg/ml. After drying, Hi and Mg were converted to oxalates by treatment with his amm nium oxalate

Card 1/5

24001 \$/080/61/054/006/002/020 \$247/\$565

The study of nickel- ...

followed by evaporation, drying and washing. Catalysts on 0.0 (analytical dust) and U.1 mm carrier were additionally pressed into tablets. Acception was carried out at 350°C. by passing hydrogen at a fath of 10 0 1/1 of catalyst for 4 hrs. Attlicity of the datalyst was determined by studying the conversion of tempene into hexane. Using a continuous flow apparatus. The experiments were conducted using catalysts of 2.02 - 39.1 % Ni content, on 0.0 -3.0 mm grade arrier, at a temperature 100 - 2450C, ressure ranging from atmospheria to 50 atm. and a benzene flow rate of 0.1 = 1.2 lyl of catalyst/hr. The highest activity has been shown by catalysts containing above 8 % Ni on a carrier having a particle size of 0.0 - 2.0 mm, between 1000 and 14000, in the pressure range of 1 - 10 atm and at a flow rate of 0.3. The Ni-NgO/activated carbon catalyst system has been found to retain its activity for 200 hrs. when working under atmospheric or 10 atm. pressure. Repeated experiments established that a composition of 15 % N1, 2 % Mg and 85% carrier is the most active and stable in protonged use. It gives 160 % conversions of bendene under atmospheric pressure at

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

The study of nickel- ...

**24001** \$/080/61/034/006/002/020 D247/D305

100-140°C and at a flow rate of 0.4 1/1 catalyst/hr. At pressures of the order of 10 atm the efficiency of the same catalyst is trebled. There are 4 tables, 7 figures and 5 references: 4 Sovietbloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1960

Card 3/3

4.7057515. 4.705 (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6) (4.6)

FOMINA, Ye.

Organization work with personnel in connection with the conversion to the new working conditions. Sots.trud 4 no.5:98-103 My '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

Nachal nik otdela truda i zarabotnov platy, zamestitel sekretarya partkoma 1-go Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.
 (Clock and watch making--Labor productivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"

FOMINA, Ye.

A new conveyer and the placement of workers in the factory.
Sots.trud 4 no.9:104-107 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy 1-go Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.

(Moscow--Clockmaking and watchmaking)

The workday and leisure time. Sots. trud 5 no.11:120-125 N '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

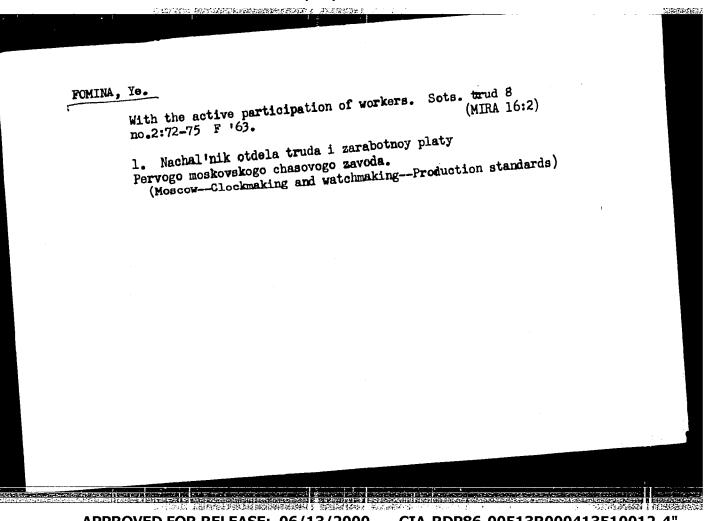
1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i sarabotnoy platy, samentitel' sekretarya partkoma Pervogo moskovskogo chasovogo savoda im. S.M.Kirova.

(Moscow—Clockmaking and watchmaking)

(Hours of labor)

(Leisure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510012-4"



FEMILAYEA.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

L-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69153

Author : Filin, V.I., Fomina, E.A.

Title : Rational Utilization of Gully Ravine Territory in the Mid-

dle Basin of the Desna River (Briansk District).

Orig Pub : Tr. Bryanskogo lesokhoz. in-ta, 1956, 7, 139-146

Abstract : Two types of gully ravine territory exist in the middle basin

of the Desna River, active and inactive ones. Numerous organizational and technical measures are recommended for increasing their meadow productivity. A typical scheme for utilizing the territory of the "Podar" ravine of Briansk Dis-

trict is given.

Card 1/1

S/080/61/334/001/010/020 A057/A129

AUTHORS: Vasserman, I.M., Fomina, Ye.A.

TITLE: Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 90-99

TEXT: The present paper is the 4th report in a series on technology of the separation of substances from solutions by chemical precipitation. Chemical aging in the system precipitate - solution is caused by one or more secondary chemical reactions on the phase boundary, resulting in a change of chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate. Hence the study of aging processes is important for chemical precipitations. In the previous experiments [Ref.1: I.M. Vasserman, Kh.Z.Braynina, ZhPKh, 31,11,1617 (1958). Ref.2: I.M. Vasserman, ZhPKh, 32,9,1959 (1959); Ref.3: I.M. Vasserman, Ye.A. Fomina, Kh.Z. Braynina, ZhPKH, 32,11,2619 (1959)] the authors investigated qualitatively chemical aging and the resulting abnormal aging of the preci-

Card 1/24

S/080/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

pitate in the system Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> - Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O. In the present work these experiments were studied quantitatively. From the five possible types of secondary chemical reactions (Ref.2) two occur in the present system: 1) neutralization of the basic precipitate (basic nickel carbonate) by the acidic salt (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) which is in the mother liquor and 2) hydrolysis of the basic precipitate. These two reactions were investigated and the reaction kinetics was determined studying the normal (physical) aging of basic nickel carbonate precipitates, the abnormal aging caused by hydrolysis and that caused by neutralization of the precipitate. Precipitation was carried out continuously by mixing Ni (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> - and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> - solutions at 90°C, agitating the obtained suspension of basic nickel carbonate. In order to study the aging caused by neutralization, 1 liter of the continuously outflowing suspension was quickly cooled to 60°C and left at this temperature during mechanical agitation. Abnormal aging by hydrolysis was investigated by filtering off the precipitate, washing and preparing a suspension in distilled water with a ratio solid:

Card 2/24

7

S/080/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

liquid = 1:200 and following agitation at 90°C. Normal aging was caused by mixing the filtered-off precipitate with the mother liquor (containing 120 g/l NaNO<sub>2</sub>) and agitating this suspension at 60°C. The duration of all agings was 120 hrs. Changes in chemical composition of the liquid and solid phase, as well as the physical properties of the precipitate were determined. Physical properties were determined by A.V. Nikolayev's method [Ref.4: ZhPKh, 20,3,189 (1947), Ref. 5: ZhAKh, 7,1,21 (1952)] obtaining the filtration coefficient, water capacity, specific volume, and specific surface (using methyl violet). By analyzing the system precipitate - solution the basicity was checked (i.e., the ratio milliequivalent HCO<sub>3</sub> per milliequivalent Ni<sup>2+</sup>). In the precipitate the content of Ni<sup>2+</sup> and CO<sub>3</sub> and in the liquid phase pH was determined and the change in HCO<sub>3</sub> - and CO<sub>3</sub> - content controlled by potentiometric measurements. The aged precipitates were X-ray-examinated on a YPC-55 (URS-55) apparatus with cobalt source. Results concerning the normal aging of basic nickel carbonate in contact with synthetic mother liquor (not containing HCO<sub>3</sub>) are given in Tab.1, the kinetic curves in Fig.1-6, Card 3/24